

## Daily Democrat

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### UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,  
**JAS. E. GARRARD.**

### UNION NOMINATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

FIRST DISTRICT—COMPOSED OF TENTH AND FIRST WARD.  
**JOHN C. BEEMAN.**

SECOND DISTRICT—COMPOSED OF SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH WARD.  
**NATHANIEL WOLFE.**

THIRD DISTRICT—COMPOSED OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARD.  
**JOSHUA TEVIS.**

FOURTH DISTRICT—NO NOMINATION HAS YET BEEN MADE.

FOR LEGISLATURE FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY,  
**JOHN H. HANNEY.**

The Courier publishes a speech, delivered by Vallandigham, of Ohio, in Congress. Now, no matter about the words of this speech; it is an Abolition production. All Northern men are Abolitionists; that's the doctrine; and it's unimportant what they say or what they do. For a quarter of a century, the Northern Democrats have resisted these anti-slavery movements. They annexed Texas, defeated the Wilmot Proviso, passed the Fugitive Slave Law, and still they are all Abolitionists, because they were born and live in the North. All their words and their acts count nothing with these Secessionists, and we don't see how a Southern Rights paper can lay one of its speeches before the people of Kentucky to delude them with words. Nothing the North can do amounts to anything. The past Congress passed, by two-thirds, an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding Congress forever from interfering with slavery in the States, after the Secessionists had fled from their posts and gone home. A large number of the Black Republicans voted for it; but they are all Abolitionists; of course they are; they were born North. Lincoln says, no right of a State is to be disturbed. Their right to be slave States he doesn't deny. He says, moreover, they are entitled to a Fugitive Slave Law that will be efficient. His General-proclamation that no rights of property shall be disturbed, and that service insurrections shall be suppressed. Yet the Secessionists assure us that this is a war on slavery, and no mistake; and it will not do to doubt the judgment of these Secessionists. They have all the political wisdom and all the patriotism of the times. They see through words and deeds down to the bottom—can't cheat them with words or acts; and then, then, then, they can't trust him; he's a born North; he is only trying to cheat the South again; and here is a vigilant organ of all the Secessionists making itself a party to the fraud. No good Secessionist can be caught with such chaff. He knows infallibly that Vallandigham never made that speech, or if he did, there is some cheat in it, and he will run round and tell his neighbors so.

The Republican papers North want to make the rest of mankind believe that this rebellion South is the offspring of what they call the slave power; that it is all for slavery; and it is true that danger to property in slaves is the bugbear held up to awaken the apprehensions of Southern people, and those who made use of such means found abundant material in Black Republican speeches, books, editorials, &c., to answer their purpose. The ravings of Sumner, Seward, Giddings, Lovejoy, Webb, Greeley and others, have been laid before the people of the South as the sentiments of the dominant party in the free States. Nothing could be better calculated to inflame the South, and lead the people into any extreme of resistance. The ring-leaders of all this rebellion, however, knew very well that slavery was in no danger. They knew that this anti-slavery party was powerless to accomplish anything they proposed. They could rail on, and only prove their impotence at last.

There was a great deal better reason than any question about slavery. An influential school of politicians—a mutual admiration society of them—wanted executive power and patronage. That White House, at the end of the Pennsylvania avenue, was in danger, not slavery at all. This school laid their plans to hold possession of that inviting edifice and its appurtenances in 1857. They wanted a ragged issue on this slavery question—a hobby to kill off all aspirants to the Presidency outside of the mutual admiration society. They got up a resolution at their Conventions to kill off outsiders, which they were, at any time, ready to dispense with, if the Convention would take one of them for the White House. Unfortunately for them, they failed. The majority wouldn't touch one of them. They saw plainly that their chances then and thereafter were gone. They had prepared the way at home in the South. Hundreds South were laid aside by the people, and they needed some fresh hobby. Then the slavery question was a profitable theme to claim about. If these politicians could not rule, they could ruin, and they undertook it. They couldn't bear exile from power. If they couldn't govern the whole Union, they could govern and enjoy the spoils of a part. This is the true solution of the problem of Disunion. It was no question of public policy. Personal ambition is at the bottom of it all.

It is not a new and marvellous piece of wickedness even in this country. When the old Federal party broke down, the politicians of New England were exiled from power and pelf. They felt that there was a dreadful wrong somewhere, and it was not in them. They began to plot and scheme for a separation from the Union. Plummer, of New Hampshire, Hillhouse, Pickering and others talked it over. The embargo and war damaged the shipping interest of their section, and they made use of these calamities to fire the heart of the people. They were also desperately against slavery and foreign-ers, and wanted to cut loose from Virginia. If the war had lasted a little longer,

a full development would, no doubt, have been made with some success. But the war stopped, business became brisk, and the whole concocted rascally fell through. Our Southern politicians have made better headway, and done more evil; but the cause in both cases was the same precisely—personal ambition.

They have galled people not familiar with parties, and their motives and power, into the belief that slave property was in danger; but these politicians knew better. They knew that Lincoln and his party were powerless on the subject of slavery. The politicians were in danger, not slavery, and there is the difficulty now in an adjustment. Politicians South and North are in danger; not the people, nor slavery, nor any other interest of the country.

"The last hope of the Union," shouts the Kentucky Statesman, and it goes on to tell us that Mr. Crittenden will not offer a compromise. This was the last hope. So, after all, the editor had a hope, after he had so often assured his readers that the Union was gone forever. It may be that he has still another hope, but will not tell anybody till it is gone. We are assured, too, that neutrality is officially repudiated. We can assure the editor that our neutrality has nothing official about it, and needs no officiality. We have been neutral and at peace in Kentucky, in spite of some officials, and we don't want any official fingers in the pie. We don't care how much officials repudiate neutrality. We expect them to repudiate it. So we have the neutrality and peace, we are not at all concerned, and we hope all the officials will repudiate it and have nothing to do with it. "Now," shouts the editor on his hobby, "it's North or South, and Kentucky must take one side or the other." Who compels Kentucky to take one side or the other? One side doesn't need our help, and the other we don't need help enough to give to do any good; and they ought not to have it if we had.

Certainly the Confederates can't ask our help. They have plenty. One of them can whip five Northern men; let them do it, and then they have no need of our aid. The editor had better wait for the next hope. Here he sees there was none, after he had often said there was none. Perhaps the next will be better.

This is a war on slavery, we are told; it is to abolish slavery in all the States. Well, the last Congress passed, by two-thirds and one more, an amendment to the Constitution forbidding Congress ever to interfere with slavery in the States. Vallandigham says, "it was but a bare promise that Congress should never be authorized to do what no sane man ever believed Congress would undertake to do." Now, every Secessionist knows that this war is waged to abolish slavery; he knows it—can't cheat him! Will he not, then, conclude that Vallandigham just made this declaration to humbug the South? If public opinion North is such that no Congress would ever undertake to interfere with slavery in the States, how is this war to be waged against slavery?

We would suggest to the chivalry that the terms hirelings, mercenaries, baggage-smashers, &c., applied to the United States soldiers, don't help their cause at all; nor does it improve their chances to call the President Abraham Lincoln. They had better do something to show their superiority, before they use terms of contempt. Up to this time they run well, but have done themselves no credit otherwise.

The Marshall (Texas) News has published a book of chronicles of the wars of Abraham. It reads pretty well; but Scott and McClellan are making another book of chronicles that doesn't read like this one at all. One or the other must be apocryphal. Better not write history beforehand.

The Germans enlisted under the flag of the United States are Hessians, according to the vocabulary of Secessionists. A Charleston paper mentions that a German is preparing to establish a factory to make matches. So the Confederates employ Hessians when they can.

No Party!—"No party! Forget party and fight the battles of the Union!" Such is the theory of the Lincoln Republicans, but what is their practice? The Boston Post illustrates it in the following paragraph:

A little bill do yesterday announced to eight inspectors and two aids in the Boston custom-house—ten able bodied men—that the country no longer needed them, unless they incline to muskets and knapsacks.

The Philadelphia City Councils are deriving means for providing the working men of that city with employment. It is suggested that an ordinance be adopted, making an appropriation of \$735,000 for the purpose, to be taken from a loan hereafter to be authorized. This amount is to be variously expended in the different departments of the city, and the workmen will be employed in laying pipes and mairs, repairing highways, laying out public squares and parks, and extending the wharves and landings.

The Richmond Whig calls the United States soldiers Hessians. These Secession organs seem good at calling names, and not good at much else.

A letter from Greasboro', Kentucky, under date of the 10th, says that in Pentrest county, Tennessee, which gave a vote in the recent election in that State of 670 for the Union to 127 for Secession, a company of 230 troops have gone from Middle Tennessee and encamped on the property of a Union man named Herndon. They hold their quarters against his consent and are daily expecting secessions. A number of quiet men are leaving this State to avoid the fury of the mob.

More recently large secessions were made to the camp, which now occupies a place called the Three Forks, at the mouth of Wolf river.

It is reported that these troops have notified the citizens that all who do not swear allegiance to the Southern Confederacy have ten days time in which to leave the State.

Calvin Smith, a preacher, and a man as noted for piety as any man in Tennessee, has been obliged to fly for his life, his sole offense being that he made a Union speech on the Fourth of July at a barbecue given by Dr. Hale.

### Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—How the Money for Carrying on the War is to be Raised.

We make the following extracts from the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, embodying his suggestions as to how the money for the support of the war is to be raised:

The additional estimate herewith submitted for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the deficiency caused by the appropriation of \$2,295,559.00 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations.

For civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous objects, \$831,496.99; for the interior Department, \$431,516.76; for the War Department, \$185,292.19; for the Navy Department, \$300,620.29; in the aggregate, \$2,749,936.15. In addition to these demands upon the Treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes due and maturing, to the amount of \$12,000,000, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be credited during the year, which, computed for the average of six months, may be estimated at \$9,000,000.

After further figuring, the Secretary says that the amount required for the fiscal year of 1862, may, therefore, be stated at \$38,519,581.87.

The Secretary has given this important subject the best consideration which the pressing duties of his office permit, and he has concluded that the most judicious and most effective means of raising the money required for the service of the year, with great deference, and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived. He is of the opinion that \$80,000,000 should be provided by taxation, and that \$210,000,000 should be borrowed through loans.

HEAVY TAXES TO BE LAYED ON TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of 2½ per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3½ per pound on played sugar, of 40 per cent on loaf and other refined sugars, of 2½ per pound on the sirup of sugar-cane, of 60 per cent on molasses, and of 50 per cent on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of 50 per pound be imposed on coffee, 150 per pound on black tea, and 200 per pound on green tea.

From these duties it is estimated that \$20,000,000 annually may be raised, while the burden of this revenue upon the consumer will be to some considerable degree mitigated by participation on the part of the foreign producers. Without going here into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add in general that from the proposed taxation on articles exempt, and from changed duties on articles now either lightly burdened or so heavily taxed that the tax amounts to a prohibition, a further increase of revenue, to the amount of \$7,000,000, may be anticipated; and that the improving condition of trade and industry warrant a just expectation that the revenue from the duties of the present tariff, not affected by the proposed changes, will not fall short of \$30,000,000. His estimates, therefore, the total revenue from imports during the present year at \$37,000,000, to which may be added the sum of \$27,000,000, to be derived from the sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources, making the total revenue for the year, \$64,000,000. While, therefore, there is no need of raising more than a moderate sum, when the property of the country shall be fully restored, and annual revenue of not less than \$80,000,000, and probably more, may be realized, it will be necessary, in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of \$23,000,000 for the current year, at least, by means of taxes, or from internal duties or excises, or from both.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the duty of the Secretary to report to Congress the value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the census of 1850, is \$16,102,942,116, or, omitting fractions, of sixteen thousand millions of dollars.

The value of real property is estimated at \$11,272,053,881, or, omitting fractions, of eleven billion, two hundred and seventy-two million, fifty-three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one dollars.

The value of personal property is estimated at \$4,830,888,235, or, omitting fractions, of four billion, eight hundred and thirty million, eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The proportion of property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is \$10,900,150,000, of which \$7,730,530,000 represent slaves, according to the best estimates the value of the real, and \$3,270,227,000 of the value of the personal property, a rate of one-eighth of one percent. *ad valorem* on the whole real and personal property of the United States, would produce a sum of \$23,129,607. A rate of one percent on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection, would produce the sum of \$21,800,054; and a rate of three-tenths of one percent on the real property alone, in these States, would produce \$22,591,590, or, omitting fractions, of twenty-two billion, five hundred and ninety-one million, five hundred and ninety thousand, five hundred and ninety dollars, being largely in excess of the amount required for the service of the year.

INTERNAL DUTIES UPON LUXURIES TO BE TAKEN.

Internal duties may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents and with less interference with the business of the States. They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury, and thus imposed, to a certain extent, the burdens imposed by duties on imports upon the classes of the people least able to bear them. It has been already shown that direct taxes, from which the Secretary recommends to suggest very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for revenue.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the needful sum may be obtained from moderate charges on stills and distilleries, liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silverware and jewelry, and on legacies. If both sources of revenue be resorted to to the extent suggested, the sum required for the service of the year will be proportionately diminished, and the basis of the public credit proportionately enlarged and strengthened, whether both these modes of taxation be resorted to under present emergencies or only one of them, the Secretary will willingly perform his duty to Congress or to the people if he omits to urge the great importance, the absolute necessity, indeed, of such full provision of the annual revenue as will manifest to the world a fixed purpose to maintain the public credit with the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

A REDUCTION OF THE SALARIES OF OFFICE HOLDERS.

We venture to suggest that a considerable saving may be judiciously effected by a reduction, for the time at least, of forty per cent upon salaries and wages paid by the National Government, in cases where such reduction will not interfere with the existing contracts, and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the franking privilege and reduction of postal expenses and retrenchment in other directions, will doubtless suggest itself to the reduction of Congress, and it is most respectfully recommended that every retrenchment compatible with the vigor and efficiency of the public service, be promptly and effectually made.

By the census of 1850, the annual production of rum, gin and whisky in the United States was forty-eight millions of gallons the present year. A duty of ten cents per gallon on spirits would doubtless return six millions to the Government, and the West, which has far yielded to the other section in patriotism, will, it may be predicted, cheerfully surrender this article to the exchequer, if required for revenue.

A large part of the public revenues of Great Britain is collected by an Excise Board principally upon tobacco, spirits, malt, and a few other leading articles. Great Britain draws twenty-five millions, and France twenty millions from an excise on tobacco.

Another gift for the championship of England is being arranged between Mace, the vanquisher of Hunt, and Henson.

### Official Vote of Kentucky for Congressmen.

HELD THE TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE, 1861, UNDER A PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Hickman	29	79
Fulton	177	613
Bell	177	613
McCracken	296	613
Crittenden	805	613
Callaway	633	613
Lyons	277	271
Trigg	611	613
Boyle	611	613
Union	611	613
Boyle	611	613
Hopkins	797	613
Stanton	341	613
Webster	305	231
Total	8225	5881

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Christian	1008	979
Harrodsburg	1191	979
Boyle	1191	979
McCracken	1191	979
Callaway	1191	979
Lyons	1191	979
Trigg	1191	979
Boyle	1191	979
Union	1191	979
Boyle	1191	979
Hopkins	1191	979
Stanton	1191	979
Webster	1191	979
Total	9281	5364

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Madison	1261	145
Harrodsburg	1261	145
Boyle	1261	145
McCracken	1261	145
Callaway	1261	145
Lyons	1261	145
Trigg	1261	145
Boyle	1261	145
Union	1261	145
Boyle	1261	145
Hopkins	1261	145
Stanton	1261	145
Webster	1261	145
Total	10312	3113

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Union	754	69
Boyle	754	69
McCracken	754	69
Callaway	754	69
Lyons	754	69
Trigg	754	69
Boyle	754	69
Union	754	69
Boyle	754	69
Hopkins	754	69
Stanton	754	69
Webster	754	69
Total	10312	2609

#### FIFTH DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Madison	514	316
Harrodsburg	514	316
Boyle	514	316
McCracken	514	316
Callaway	514	316
Lyons	514	316
Trigg	514	316
Boyle	514	316
Union	514	316
Boyle	514	316
Hopkins	514	316
Stanton	514	316
Webster	514	316
Total	8217	2719

#### SIXTH DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Madison	597	14
Harrodsburg	597	14
Boyle	597	14
McCracken	597	14
Callaway	597	14
Lyons	597	14
Trigg	597	14
Boyle	597	14
Union	597	14
Boyle	597	14
Hopkins	597	14
Stanton	597	14
Webster	597	14
Total	8114	142

#### SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Madison	597	14
Harrodsburg	597	14
Boyle	597	14
McCracken	597	14
Callaway	597	14
Lyons	597	14
Trigg	597	14
Boyle	597	14
Union	597	14
Boyle	597	14
Hopkins	597	14
Stanton	597	14
Webster	597	14
Total	8114	142

#### EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Madison	1800	696
Harrodsburg	1800	696
Boyle	1800	696
McCracken	1800	696
Callaway	1800	696
Lyons	1800	696
Trigg	1800	696
Boyle	1800	696
Union	1800	696
Boyle	1800	696
Hopkins	1800	696
Stanton	1800	696
Webster	1800	696
Total	8472	5706

#### NINTH DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Madison	1476	407
Harrodsburg	1476	407
Boyle	1476	407
McCracken	1476	407
Callaway	1476	407
Lyons	1476	407
Trigg	1476	407
Boyle	1476	407
Union	1476	407
Boyle	1476	407
Hopkins	1476	407
Stanton	1476	407
Webster	1476	407
Total	8573	3741

#### TENTH DISTRICT.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Madison	417	311
Harrodsburg	417	311
Boyle	417	311
McCracken	417	311
Callaway	417	311
Lyons	417	311
Trigg	417	311
Boyle	417	311
Union	417	311
Boyle	417	311
Hopkins	417	311
Stanton	417	311
Webster	417	311
Total	8573	3741

Frankfort, Ky., July 15, 1861.

We, Beriah Magoffin, Governor, Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State, and Andrew J. James, Attorney-General, certify that the following is the result of the election held on the 20th day of June, 1861, for the election of ten members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, to represent the State of Kentucky in the House of Representatives.

In the First District H. C. Burnett received 6,225 votes, and L. S. Trimble received 6,225 votes, and that Henry C. Burnett has been duly elected.

In the Second District James S. Jackson received 9,281 votes, and John T. Buckner received 3,363 votes, and that James S. Jackson has been duly elected.

In the Third District Henry Grider received 9,281 votes, and Joseph H. Lewis received











## MEDICAL

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**THE BALD & GRAY**

PAID. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gentle: The letter I wrote you concerning the "Woods' Preparation" is one which you have published in this vicinity and where, has given rise to numerous inquiries from friends in the city. I am glad to hear that your habituation and name, as stated in the communication, second, is in true of all labels contained; and that the hair side of the preparation is of a natural color. To all I can & answer I answer yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of its growth. I have used the "Woods' Preparation" the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause it is not generally true, is that the substance is used in a different manner. It is not to be used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have the receipt for the "Woods' Preparation" of the parts of New England, asking me if my hair still

[illegible]

ALBANY REV. KY. November 30, 1871.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I would certainly like to have your great medicine, and I think it would be wonderful, as well as the unexpected, were I to have experienced from using one bottle of your medicine, the restoration of my hearing, and the relief of my deafness, without success, and finding my head as destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your hair Restorer, and, lo! the hair is coming, and I am about to announce to my friends the growth of hair, I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, my complexion richer and handsomer than the first time I used your medicine, and I am convinced that your invaluable remedy is all that any man may feel the need of.

Yours respectfully,  
REV. J. W. WOOD.

P. S.—This testimonial of my appreciation of your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited by me, I think it will be of great value to you. If you wish, I will, destroy it and say nothing.

The Rordeville is put up in bottles of three sizes—large, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, retail for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds a quart, retail for one dollar and 50 cents per bottle; and the small, retail for two dollars per bottle; the bottles are square, at per cent, more in proportion, an extra for \$3 a bottle, U. S. J. & C. Co., freight 44 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good druggists and Grocers Dealers.

—S. J. D.

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